# **Federal Funding Allocation Statistics Module**

The Federal Funding Allocation Statistics Module contains one form.

1. Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10).

# Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10)

The purpose of the FFA-10 form is to summarize data used in apportioning funds for the Federal Transit Administration's (FTA) <u>Urbanized Area Formula Program</u> (§5307) and the Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization (§5309 in part).

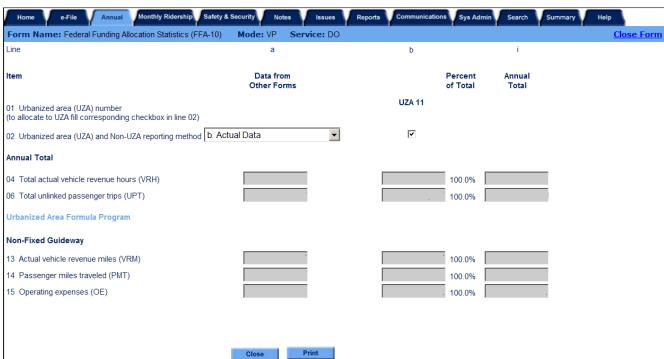
This form is required from transit agencies in or serving urbanized areas (UZAs) using 2010 U.S. Bureau of the Census information. However, the Census bureau will not release the new UZA definitions until the spring of 2012, followed by release of the detailed UZA boundary maps. Therefore, transit agencies will submit NTD reports according to the regular deadlines, but without FFA-10 forms. Upon release of the Census UZA maps, FTA will notify all urbanized area NTD reporters to logon to the NTD Online Reporting System and resubmit their Basic Information form (B–10) identifying the 2010 UZAs in the service area, and to submit FFA–10 forms reflecting the new UZA definitions.

Transit agencies complete separate forms for <u>directly operated</u> (DO) and for <u>purchased transportation</u> (PT) services by mode.

# Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10)







#### Overview

The FTA uses the statistics from the Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10) to allocate funds for two programs:

- 1. Urbanized Area Formula Program (§5307)
- 2. Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization (§5309 in part).

## **Urbanized Area Formula Program**

The FTA UAF (§5307 of the Federal Transit Act) is a formula program for <u>capital</u> projects, planning activities, and under limited circumstances, <u>operating expenses</u> (OE).

The UAFP apportionment for all urbanized areas uses population, population density, and statistical data from the NTD. Specifically, the information from the NTD is the basis for the following apportionment factors for urbanized areas over 200,000 in population:

- Actual vehicle revenue miles (VRM)
- Fixed guideway directional route miles (FG DRM)
- Passenger miles traveled (PMT) multiplied by PMT per operating expenses (OE)
- Whether the service is fixed guideway service or non-fixed guideway service.

For urbanized areas with fewer than 200,000 population, the UAFP apportionment uses population and population density, as well as factors under the Small Transit Intensive Cities (STIC) formula. The STIC formula apportions funds to urbanized areas with fewer than 200,000 population that meet or exceed the average level of service for all UZAs with populations between 200,000 and 1,000,000 based on one or more of six factors:

- 1. Passenger miles traveled per vehicle revenue mile
- 2. Passenger miles traveled per vehicle revenue hour (VRH)
- 3. Vehicle revenue miles per capita
- 4. Vehicle revenue hours per capita
- 5. Passenger miles traveled per capita, and
- 6. Unlinked passenger trips (UPT) per capita.

Transit agencies report these data items on the FFA-10 form. For a discussion of these data items, see the Service Module forms (S-10 and S-20) and Operating Expenses form (F-30).

The UAF contains separate funding tiers for FG and <u>non-fixed guideway</u> (NFG) modes. Fixed guideway modes fall into three categories:

- Modes that utilize a separate <u>right-of-way</u> (ROW) aerial tramway (TR) or rails for the exclusive use of public transportation service, (i.e., Alaska railroad (AR), cable car (CC), commuter rail (CR), heavy rail (HR), inclined plane (IP), light rail (LR), monorail/automated guideway (MG), streetcar (SR) and hybrid rail (YR)).
- Modes that utilize a ROW usable by other forms of transportation, but by statute are designated as FG, (i.e., trolleybus (TB) and ferryboat (FB)).
- Bus (MB, bus rapid transit (RB) and commuter bus (CB) modes (by definition) for buses operating on controlled access
  or exclusive ROW.

A threshold level of at least one mile of FG in an UZA is required to receive FG tier funds.

# **Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization**

The FTA Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization (§5309 in part of the Federal Transit Act) is a discretionary program that provides <u>capital assistance</u> for three primary types of projects:

- 1. New and replacement buses and facilities
- 2. Modernization of existing FG systems
- 3. New FG systems.

The Fixed Guideway Modernization apportionment is only for UZAs with 200,000 or more population. The formula apportions funds for qualifying fixed guideway (FG) segments using fixed guideway directional route miles (DRM) and the actual vehicle revenue miles (VRM) operated over the DRM. Fixed guideway segments qualify for the apportionment based on the following factors:

- The FG segments qualify for the UAFP apportionment
- The FG segments are in continuous transit operation for at least seven Federal fiscal years
- A threshold level of at least one mile of qualified FG DRM in the UZA.

There are two key aspects to continuous transit operations:

- FTA reviews previous NTD reports to assess continuous transit operations. To qualify, the NTD must contain data for a
  FG segment for the last six report years. Even if a transit agency can document an earlier revenue service start date for
  the segment, FTA will only consider segments continuously reported to the NTD.
- 2. Continuous transit operations cover all transit agencies operating on a segment. For example, if another transit agency reported service on a FG segment for the last six NTD Report Years, then your service on the segment will also qualify for the Fixed Guideway Modernization apportionment, even if this is your first year operating on the segment.

## **Reporting Requirements and Thresholds**

All transit agencies must complete this form. Complete one form for each mode and type of service (TOS).

## What Has Changed from Prior Year

There are three changes for the 2011 report year:

- 1. There are new serve rules for allocation of data among multiple UZA and nonurbanized areas (non-UZA).
- 2. Allocation methodologies among multiple UZAs and non-UZAs and for allocation between modes that are both FG and NFG now include an "other" category for the reporter to document any reasonable methodology.
- 3. FFA-10 forms use 2010 Census UZA and Non-UZA information. However, the Census bureau will not release the new UZA definitions until the spring of 2012, followed by release of the detailed UZA boundary maps. Therefore, transit agencies will submit NTD reports according to the regular deadlines, but without FFA-10 forms. Upon release of the Census UZA maps, FTA will notify all urbanized area NTD reporters to logon to the NTD Online Reporting System and resubmit their Basic Information form (B–10) identifying the 2010 UZAs in the service area, and to submit FFA–10 forms reflecting the new UZA definitions.

# Approach

There are two items that determine how to complete the FFA-10 form:

- 1. Mode of service
- 2. Census UZAs and non-UZA served by transit.

#### **Mode of Service**

The FFA-10 form has four versions for the following groups of modes:

- 1. Bus (MB), bus rapid transit (RB) and commuter bus (CB) service operating on fixed guideway
- 2. Trolleybus (TB) mode
- 3. Rail, ferryboat (FB) and aerial tramway (TR) modes
- 4. MB, and CB service not operating on fixed guideway and other non-fixed guideway modes—demand response (DR), demand response- taxi (DT), jitney (JT), publico (PB) and vanpool (VP).

The four versions of the form function in the same way.

The FFA-10 form uses data reported on other NTD forms to develop the statistics used in the allocations of the UAF Program and in Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization funding. Internet reporting automatically transfers the eligible annual total data from other forms. Therefore, you must complete the source forms before completing this form. In addition, if you change data on the source forms, you must edit any data you entered on the FFA-10 form — there are no

automatic re-calculations of UZA and non-UZA area statistics or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus FG and NFG statistics.

The exhibit below lists the source forms and data items.

Exhibit 22 — Federal Funding Allocation Statistics Form Corresponding Data			
Data Item	Source Forms		
UZA number, non-UZA	B-10 Item 5		
VRM	S-10 line 12, column d		
VRH	S-10 line 15, column d		
UPT	S-10 line 18, column d		
PMT	S-10 line 20, column d		
OE	DO Modes – F-30 line 15, column e PT Modes – F-30 line 15, column e minus line 12, column e minus B-30, item 8, Other costs incurred by buyer or sellers filing a separate NTD Annual report.		
FG DRM	S-20 Rail, FB and TR modes, line 03 MB, RB and CB modes, line 13 TB mode, line 08		
FG DRM ≥ seven FFYs old	S-20 Rail, FB and TR modes, line 05 CB, RB and MB modes, line 17 TB mode, line 14		
VRM ≥ seven FFYs old	Subset of VRM on S-10 line 12, column d, operated on FG segments		

## Census UZAs and Non-UZAs Served by Transit

Transit agencies determine their service areas based on access to transit (see Basic Information form (B-10). As a result, the geographic service area is not usually consistent with either political or Census-designated boundaries. To complete the FFA-10, you must follow the new rules governing allocation of transit service that connects one or more UZAs or Non-UZAs with one or more UZAs.

See detailed description of new rules under Detailed Instructions.

#### **Detailed Instructions**

There are five situations that can occur and dictate how transit agencies complete the FFA-10 form:

- 1. You serve only one UZA.
- 2. You serve a non-UZA or more than one UZA. You may have to report its annual statistics among areas since the apportionments are made by UZA.
- 3. You operate MB, RB or CB FG service. You must report annual statistics for FG and NFG since the apportionments are made by FG and NFG modes.
- 4. You are one of several transit agencies that operate over the same FG segments. You must coordinate with the other transit agencies to decide which transit agency will report DRM for the shared segments since the apportionment process recognizes only once the shared segments regardless of how many transit agencies operate on the shared segments.
- 5. You operate a FG mode and some of the guideway is at least seven Federal fiscal years old. You must enter the VRM operated for the guideway at least seven Federal fiscal years old.

The following sections describe the reporting requirements for these five situations.

#### **Urbanized Area Number**

UZA numbers are transferred automatically from the Identification form (B-10). The following rules apply:

- If you serve only one UZA and do not operate on fixed guideway, check the box under the <u>UZA number</u>, select an
  allocation method on line 02, save and exit the form. Internet reporting automatically completes the statistics for the
  UZA.
- If you serve only one UZA and operate on fixed guideway, check the box under the UZA number and report VRM for the Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization. See the Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modes instructions below
- If you serve multiple UZAs and non-UZAs, select a UZA and non-UZA reporting method for reporting the statistics used in the funding allocations.
- If you serve multiple UZAs and non-UZAs and operate over both fixed and non-fixed guideway for bus (MB), bus rapid
  transit (RB) or commuter (CB) modes, you must report statistics in the areas served first, and then select a fixed / nonfixed guideway reporting method to report the statistics used in the funding allocations for fixed and for non-fixed
  guideway.

For this form, the number of UZAs and non-UZAs served may be fewer than those reported for the <u>service area</u> on the B-10 form under item 5, demographic information. The demographic information is reported based on physical location of services, which, for apportionment purposes, may be different from the UZAs and non-UZAs served. Also, the UZAs and non-UZAs reported for the service area on the B-10 form show the service areas served by all <u>modes</u> and TOS operated which may be greater than the areas served by a specific mode and TOS.

## **Urbanized Area and Other than Urbanized Area Reporting Method**

You must follow the reporting rules when you provide transit service in multiple UZAs or UZAs and non-UZAs (see Reporting Rules below). There are three methods permitted for reporting statistics among UZAs and non-UZAs.

- 1. Actual Data is a direct measurement (or recording) of the actual data
- 2. VRM (passenger car revenue miles for rail modes) is a direct measurement of the actual vehicle revenue miles and is used as the factor to allocate VRH (passenger car revenue hours for rail modes), PMT, UPT and OE among the areas.
- 3. Other methodology. Use the e-file tab to describe the other methodology and show your calculations.

If your service is not entirely contained within or serving one UZA, select the reporting method you will be using for allocating your data across UZAs and non-UZAs in your service area. If you can report actual data for each UZA and any non-UZAs in your service area, select **Actual Data** from the **UZA** and **Non-UZA Reporting Method** drop-down menu.

Otherwise, select Other methodology from the drop-down menu. Select the box below each of the UZAs and any non-UZAs to which you will be

# UZA and Non-UZA Reporting Method menu selections:

- a. Actual Vehicle Revenue Miles (VRM)
- b. Actual Data
- c. Other Methodology

allocating your service data. Next, if you use VRM method, report your total actual VRM to each of the selected areas and any fixed guideway directional route miles. Internet reporting will then allocate the rest of your service data based on the proportions of your VRM in each area. If you use another method, select Other methodology. Attach in the **e-file** tab a description of the methodology. Include the calculations for the data statistics you report for each UZA and non-UZA.



If you used the actual data or other method of reporting, i.e., you directly entered actual data make sure that the annual total column equals the data statistics automatically transferred from other forms—actual vehicle revenue miles, actual vehicle revenue hours, passenger miles traveled, unlinked passenger trips, operating expenses and fixed guideway directional route miles.

## Reporting Rules for More than One Urbanized Area and Other than Urbanized Areas

Areas are classified by the U.S. Census designations of:

- UZA with 200,000 or more population (large UZA)
- UZA with fewer than 200,000 population (small UZA)
- Non-UZA (i.e., fewer than 50,000 population)

Under the revised rules, the transit agency determines which UZA or non-UZA that its routes. The transit agency may then:

- Allocate all the data statistics to the UZAs or non-UZAs primarily served or
- Allocate the data statistics proportionally to the UZAs and non-UZAs served using a reasonable and consistent methodology.

This rule applies to transit service that connects:

- Two or more large UZAs
- Two or more small UZAs
- Any combination of small and large UZAs, as long as they do not benefit from both FTA Section 5307 and 5311 operating assistance
- One or more large or small UZAs to non-UZAs, as long as no FTA Section 5311 funds benefit the service.

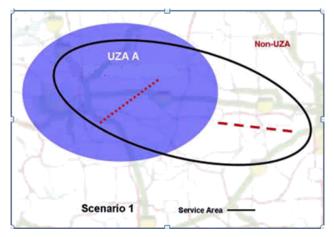
There are two exceptions to the primarily served criterion, each involving FTA Section 5311 funds (operating or capital) and benefiting the service:

- 1. You must report entirely to non-UZAs (UZA 0) any transit service that benefits from grants provided by FTA's Section 5311.
- 2. You must allocate service that connects non-UZAs and UZAs (large or small) if the service benefits from both FTA Sections 5307 and 5311 operating assistance. You must use the UZA proportion of operating expenses funded by FTA Section 5307 program (including local matching funds), to allocate the statistics to the UZAs.



For either of these two exceptions, select Other methodology from the UZA and Non-UZA Reporting Method menu. Attach in the e-file tab a description of the methodology. Include the calculations for the data statistics you report for each UZA and non-UZA.

The areas where a vehicle trip starts and ends, and the size of the area help determine service location under the new serve rule requirements, as follows:



Scenario 1: Both ends of a vehicle trip are contained entirely within an area, either UZA A (any size) or the non-UZA.

Solution 1: All statistics for the formula allocations are reported in UZA A, or the non-UZA, where the service is located.

Scenario 2: One end of the vehicle trip is in a small UZA B with fewer than 200,000 populations and the other trip end is in a large UZA A with 200,000 or more population.

#### Solution 2:

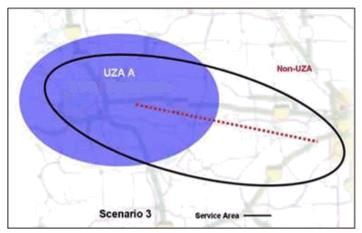
a) FTA Sections 5307 or No 5311 Operating Assistance funds the service.

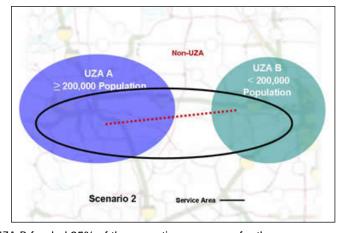
The transit agency determines whether UZA A or UZA B is primarily served. You may report all statistics for the formula allocations in the UZA primarily served or allocate statistics between the two UZAs or among the two UZAs and the non-UZA.

b) FTA Sections 5307 and 5311 Operating Assistance funds for the service.

The transit agency must allocate statistics to the UZAs based on the proportion of FTA Section 5307 operating assistance. For example,

if FTA .Section 5307 operating assistance, plus the local match, for UZA B funded 35% of the operating expenses for the service, then allocate 35% of all statistics to UZA B.





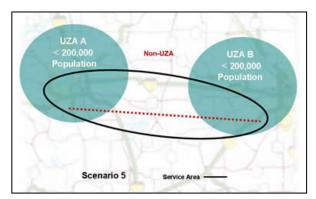
Scenario 3: One end of the vehicle trip is in a non-UZA and the other trip end is in UZA A (any size). The transit agency uses FTA Section 5311 funds for the service, and does not use Section 5307 operating assistance for the service.

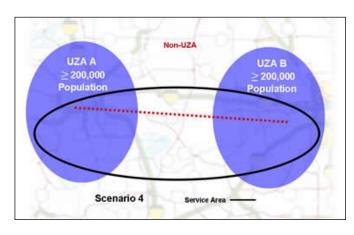
Solution 3: You must report all statistics in the non-UZA.

Scenario 4: One vehicle trip end is in UZA A and the other trip end is in UZA B, both with 200,000 or more population, and passing through a non-UZA.

Solution 4: The transit agency determines whether UZA A or UZA B is primarily served. You may report all statistics for the formula allocations in the UZA primarily served or allocate statistics between the two UZAs.

Generally, UZAs with 200,000 or more population are not eligible for operating assistance under FTA Section 5307. If the transit service uses operating assistance, then you must allocate statistics as described in Scenario 2.





Scenario 5: One vehicle trip end is in UZA A and the other trip end is in UZA B, both with fewer than 200,000 population, and passing through a non-UZA.

#### Solution 5:

a) No FTA Section 5307 or 5311 Operating Assistance funds for the service.

The transit agency determines whether UZA A or UZA B is primarily served. You may report all statistics for the formula allocations in the UZA primarily served or allocate statistics between the two UZAs.

b) FTA Operating Assistance funds in UZA A and UZA B and no FTA Section 5311 for the service.

The transit agency must allocate statistics to the UZAs based on the proportion of operating assistance. For example, if FTA Section 5307 operating assistance for UZA A funded 35% and for UZA B 40% of the operating expenses for the service, then allocate at least 35% of all statistics to UZA A and 40% to UZA B. The statistics for the non-UZA can be reported in either UZA A or UZA B or divided between the two UZAs.

#### Bus, Bus Rapid Transit and Commuter Bus Fixed Guideway Operations

For bus, (MB), bus rapid transit (RB) and commuter bus (CB) modes, most transit agencies operate in <u>mixed traffic right-of-way</u> (ROW). However, they may also operate on <u>exclusive right-of-way</u> (ROW) or <u>controlled access right-of-way</u> (ROW); this is classified as operating on FG.

If you identified FG segments that met the eligibility criteria for funding, then your transit agency should report statistics for FG and NFG operations. Funding eligibility is based on the following criteria:

- Only segments on controlled access ROW or exclusive ROW
- Those segments must serve travel corridors with unfavorable levels of service (LOS) (D, E or F)
- Travel on those segments must have restricted hours during which <u>single occupancy vehicles</u> (SOVs) are legally
  prohibited and are enforced from using any segment portion or meet the high occupancy / toll (HO/T) lane requirements.
- If your transit agency has stricter requirements for <a href="high-occupancy-vehicle">high-occupancy-vehicle</a> (HOV) facilities than the prohibition of SOVs, i.e., three or more persons per vehicle, then those requirements apply to the HO/T lane, i.e., one and two-person vehicles would pay tolls.
- Segments on high-speed facilities (expressways) shared with vanpools (VP) or carpools must be safely operated.

Even though another transit agency is designated as the agency reporting the FG DRM on the FFA-10 form, each agency that operates service over the FG DRM should report the VRM, PMT and OE on the FFA-10 form.



See the Fixed Guideway Segments form (S-20) for a discussion of how FG DRM is determined for funding eligibility.

## Reporting Bus, Bus Rapid Transit and Commuter Bus Statistics for Fixed and for Non-Fixed Guideway

It is not mandatory to report MB, (RB) and (CB) statistics separately for FG and NFG operations. Transit agencies may report all statistics as non-fixed guideway.

Reporting fixed and non-fixed guideway statistics follows the same concepts used for reporting statistics among multiple urbanized areas and other than urbanized areas served. The following three steps should be followed:

- 1. First, if there is service to more than one UZA and / or service to a non-UZA, report statistics among UZAs and non-UZAs before reporting statistics for fixed and non-fixed guideway. See the above section on Reporting Statistics among UZAs and non-UZAs.
- 2. Second, by area, use one of the three methodologies to allocate data statistics between fixed and non-fixed guideway.
- 3. Third, for the Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization, directly enter the portion of the actual vehicle revenue miles reported for the Urbanized Area Formula Program that operate on the directional route miles greater than or equal to seven Federal fiscal years old.



There is no automatic data entry or reporting methodology for this part of the form: Use your schedules and internal records to determine VRM.

The following example illustrates reporting bus statistics for FG and for NFG operations.

## Example 28 — Reporting Bus Statistics for Fixed and for Non-Fixed Guideway

**Example:** An agency operates bus (MB) service in one UZA greater than or equal to 200,000 population and provided 3,000,000 PMT at a cost of \$1,500,000. The agency operates 675,000 VRM on 425 DRM in mixed traffic ROW and 75,000 VRM on an exclusive bus lane of 75 FG DRM. How would the agency report MB statistics for FG and for NFG using VRM?

**Solution**: Select the vehicle revenue mile reporting methodology on line 07. Enter 75,000 actual vehicle revenue miles on FG (line 8) and 675,000 on NFG (line 11). Internet reporting automatically calculates the proportion of VRM of FG and NFG to the total VRM of service and multiplies the rate to PMT and OE:

FG proportion	75,000 / (75,000 + 675,000) = 75,000 / 750,000 =	0.1
NFG proportion	675,000 / (75,000 + 675,000) = 675,000 / 750,000 =	0.9

Multiply the proportion times the number of PMT and OE:

FG PMT	0.1 x 3,000,000 =	300,000
FG OE	0.1 x \$1,500,000 =	\$150,000
NFG PMT	0.9 x 3,000,000 =	2,700,000
NFG OE	0.9 x \$1,500,000 =	\$1,350,000

# Multiple Operators or Types of Service on the Same Fixed Guideway

By <u>mode</u>, there may be multiple NTD reporters using a segment or one reporter may have both DO and PT services on the segment. Transit agencies should report all the VRM, VRH, PMT, UPT and OE for the service operated over the FG segments.

However, by mode, DRM for a FG segment can only be used once in the apportionment of Federal funds. Therefore, the DRM must only be reported once by any transit agency on the FFA-10 form when the segment is served by multiple operators or service types for the same mode. It is a local decision which operator reports the DRM for segments served by multiple operators or service types. NTD only is concerned that this reporting is consistent from year-to-year and that the reporting is accurate.

Transit agencies may also operate different modes over the same FG. In this situation, the FG DRM are reported and claimed for funding for each mode operated.

The S-20 form includes identification of the transit agency, mode and TOS for allocation of funds using the statistics on the FFA-10 form. Only the DRM for those segments identified on the S-20 form claimed for funding by your transit agency are transferred to the FFA-10 form.

## Fixed Guideway Segments at least Seven Federal Fiscal Years Old

For the Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization, directly enter the portion of the actual vehicle revenue miles reported for the UAF Program that operate on the directional route miles greater than or equal to seven Federal fiscal years old. There is no automatic data entry or reporting methodology for this part of the form: Use your schedules and internal records to determine VRM.

# Line by Line Instructions Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10)

# **Completing the Federal Funding Allocation Statistics form (FFA-10)**

This form is for all transit agencies that serve a UZA as designated by the U. S. Bureau of the Census.

Complete one form for each <u>directly operated</u> (DO) mode and for each <u>purchased</u> transportation (PT) mode.

Complete the Contractual Relationship form (B-30) for any PT service, and the Operating Expenses form (F-30), Service form (S-10), and Fixed Guideway Segments form (S-20) for each <u>mode</u> and <u>type of service</u> (TOS) prior to completing the FFA-10 form. In addition, if you change data on the source forms, you must edit any data you entered on the FFA-10 form — there are no automatic re-calculations of UZA and non-UZA area statistics or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus <u>fixed</u> (FG) and non-fixed guideway (NFG) statistics.

Form Level Help: Click on the Help tab at the top of the screen for form level help.

Form Note: A form note can be attached to any form. Use the Add Form Note link for relevant information to a specific field, to the entire form or to multiple forms. Click on the Add Form Note link at the top of the screen and enter your note on the Notes screen. You can review and / or edit a form note from the Notes tab. Do not use the Form Notes feature to answer issues generated from this form. From the Issues tab use the Add Comments link next to the specific issue.

**Saving or Closing the Form**: Click on the **Save** button prior to exiting the form and continuing with the report. Click on the **Close** button at the bottom of the screen to close the form without saving.

Line 01, columns b - y: UZA Number. This field is pre-filled with data from the Identification form (B-10) and cannot be
edited. This field contains the UZA and non-UZA numbers for your service area. For apportionment purposes, if your
transit agency serves multiple UZAs or non-UZAs you may not have statistics reported in all the UZAs or non-UZAs
based on the serve rules for allocation of the formula data statistics.

Line 02: UZA Reporting Method. From the drop-down menu, select the methodology used for reporting <u>vehicle revenue</u> <u>hours</u> (VRH), <u>passenger miles traveled</u> (PMT), <u>unlinked passenger trips</u> (UPT) and <u>operating expenses</u> (OE) between UZAs. If the service is operated in more than one UZA, enter the statistics for each UZA.

• Check the check-box(es) for each UZA and non-UZA to which the methodology should be applied.

#### **Annual Total**

Line 03: Total VRM: This applies only to bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes.

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field displays the total annual VRM for your entire service area for both FG and NFG guideway operations.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter VRM for each UZA and non-UZA.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of VRM from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

#### Line 04: Total VRH

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-10 and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total actual vehicle revenue hours for your entire service area for both FG and NFG operations.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter vehicle revenue hours for each UZA. Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of vehicle revenue hours from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

Line 05: Total PMT: This applies only to MB mode.

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field displays the total annual passenger miles traveled for your entire service area for both FG and NFG operations.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter passenger miles traveled for each UZA.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of passenger miles traveled from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

#### Line 06: Total UPT

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field displays the total unlinked passenger trips for your entire service area for both fixed and non-fixed guideway operations.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter unlinked passenger trips for each UZA.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of unlinked passenger trips from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

Line 07: Total OE: This applies only to bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes.

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the F-30 form and cannot be edited. This field displays the total annual operating expenses for your entire service area for both fixed and non-fixed guideway operations.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter operating expenses for each UZA.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of operating expenses from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

## **Urbanized Area Formula Program**

#### **Fixed Guideway**

Fixed guideway is not applicable for demand response (DR), demand response taxi (DT), jitney (JT), publico (PB) and vanpool (VP) modes.

Line 08: DRM

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-20 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total <u>directional route miles</u> (DRM) for your entire service area eligible for the <u>Urbanized Area Formula</u>
  Program (UAF) apportionment.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter fixed guideway directional route miles (FG DRM) for each UZA.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of FG DRM from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

Line 09: Fixed / Non-Fixed Guideway Reporting Method. It is not mandatory for your transit agency to report separate statistics for bus (MB), bus rapid transit (RB) or commuter bus (CB) FG and NFG. Internet reporting automatically assigns the statistics (VRM, PMT, and OE) to NFG. If you choose to report statistics, select the fixed / non-fixed guideway reporting methodology from the drop-down menu. Applicable only for bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes. Line 10: VRM

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total annual actual vehicle revenue miles for your entire service area for fixed guideway operations. Not
  applicable to bus, bus rapid transit or commuter bus modes; only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed
  and non-fixed guideway operations (line 03).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter actual vehicle revenue miles for each UZA for service operated on FG DRM that are reported on the S-20 form for:
  - All rail, FB and TR modes line 02
  - MB, RB and CB modes line 12
  - TB mode line 07.
  - Remember that even though directional route miles on fixed guideway can only be reported once for funding, you can report actual vehicle revenue miles, passenger miles traveled and operating expenses for service operated on the fixed guideway directional route mile using the line numbers cited above.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an auto-calculated field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of actual
  vehicle revenue miles from the UZA and non-UZA columns. For all fixed guideway modes except bus, bus rapid transit
  and commuter bus annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a. Only totals only appear for data from
  other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations (line 03).

#### Line 11: PMT

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total passenger miles traveled for your entire service area for FG operations. Not applicable to bus, bus
  rapid transit and commuter bus modes; only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed
  guideway operations (line 05).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter passenger miles traveled for each UZA.
  - Remember that even though directional route miles on fixed guideway can only be reported once for funding, you
    can report actual vehicle revenue miles, passenger miles traveled and operating expenses for service operated on
    the FG DRM. The S-20 form summarizes the DRM over which the actual vehicle revenue miles, passenger miles
    traveled and operating expenses operated on the fixed guideway can be reported on the FFA-10 form as follows:
  - All rail, FB and TR modes line 02
  - MB, RB and CB modes line 12
  - TB mode line 07.

Column z: Annual Total. This is an auto-calculated field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of passenger
miles traveled from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Make sure that the annual total equals the passenger miles traveled
automatically transferred from other forms (column a) for fixed guideway modes except bus, bus rapid transit and
commuter bus modes. Only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations (line
05).

#### Line 12: OE

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the F-30 form and B-30 form, and cannot be edited. This field displays the total operating expenses for your entire service area for fixed guideway operations. Not applicable to bus, bus rapid transit or commuter bus modes; only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations (line 07).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter OE for each UZA. If a UZA uses the VRM or operating assistance reporting methodology, this field will be automatically calculated.
  - Remember that even though directional route miles on fixed guideway can only be reported once for funding, you
    can report actual vehicle revenue miles, passenger miles traveled and operating expenses for service operated on
    the fixed guideway directional route miles. The S-20 form summarizes the directional route miles over which the
    actual vehicle revenue miles, passenger miles traveled and operating expenses operated on the fixed guideway
    can be reported on the FFA-10 form as follows:
  - All rail. FB and TR modes line 02
  - MB, RB and CB modes line 12
  - TB mode line 07.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of operating expenses from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Make sure that the annual total equals the operating expenses automatically transferred from other forms (column a) for fixed guideway modes except MB, RB and CB. Only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations (line 07).

#### **Non-Fixed Guideway**

Line 13: VRM

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is **pre-filled** with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field displays the total annual VRM for your entire service area for NFG operations. Not applicable to FG modes or MB, RB and CB modes with reporting of statistics in FG and NFG operations; only totals appear for data from other forms across FG and NFG operations (line 03).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter actual vehicle revenue miles for each UZA. Not applicable to fixed guideway modes or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in fixed and non-fixed guideway operations. For bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in non-fixed guideway operations, this field will be automatically calculated as line 03 minus line 10.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of actual vehicle revenue miles from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms (column a) for non-fixed guideway modes. If you have reported bus, rapid transit or commuter bus statistics in both fixed and non-fixed guideway operations, totals only appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations on line 03.

## Line 14: PMT

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total annual actual passenger miles traveled for your entire service area for non-fixed guideway operations.
  Not applicable to fixed guideway modes or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in
  fixed and non-fixed guideway operations; only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed
  guideway operations (line 04).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter PMT for each UZA. If a UZA uses the actual vehicle revenue miles or operating assistance reporting methodology, this field will be automatically calculated. Not applicable to fixed guideway modes or bus, rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in FG and NFG operations. For MB, RB and CB modes with reporting of statistics in NFG operations, this field will be automatically calculated as line 05 minus line
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an auto-calculated field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of passenger
  miles traveled from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms (column a) for
  non-fixed guideway modes. If you have reported bus, bus rapid transit or commuter bus statistics in both fixed and nonfixed guideway operations, totals only appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed guideway operations
  on line 05.

#### Line 15: OE

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-10 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total annual operating expenses for your entire service area for non-fixed guideway operations. Not
  applicable to fixed guideway modes or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in
  fixed and non-fixed guideway operations; only totals appear for data from other forms across fixed and non-fixed
  guideway operations (line 07).
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter operating expenses for each UZA. If a UZA uses the actual vehicle revenue miles or operating assistance reporting methodology, this field will be automatically calculated. Not applicable to fixed guideway modes or bus, bus rapid transit and commuter bus modes with reporting of statistics in FG and NFG operations. For MB, RB and CB modes with reporting of statistics in NFG operations, this field will be automatically calculated as line 07 minus line 12.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an **auto-calculated** field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of operating expenses from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms (column a) for non-fixed guideway modes. If you have reported bus, bus rapid transit or commuter bus statistics in both fixed and non-fixed guideway operations, totals only appear for data from other forms across FG and NFG operations on line 07.

## **Capital Program for Fixed Guideway Modernization**

Line 16: DRM ≥ Seven Years @ Federal Fiscal Year End (FFYE)

- Column a: Data from Other Forms. This field is pre-filled with data from the S-20 form and cannot be edited. This field
  displays the total DRM for your entire service area for FG in operation at least seven Federal fiscal years eligible for the
  Fixed Guideway Modernization Program apportionment. Service must have started on or before September 30, 2005.
- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter directional route miles for FG in operation at least seven Federal fiscal years for each
  UZA. This number should be less than or equal to the directional route miles reported under the UAF Program on line
  08
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an auto-calculated field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of FG DRM
  from the UZA and non-UZA columns. Annual total data must equal data from other forms, column a.

Line 17: VRM ≥ Seven Years @ FFYE

- Columns b y: By UZA. Enter the number of actual VRM operated over the DRM for FG in operation at least seven FFYs, by UZA. These should be less than or equal to the actual VRM reported under the UAF on line 10. There is no automatic data entry or reporting methodology. Determine actual VRM from your schedules and other internal records. Remember that even though DRM on FG can only be reported once for funding, you can report actual VRM for service operated on the FG-DRM. The S-20 summarizes the DRM over which the actual VRM operated on the FG can be reported on the FFA-10 form as follows:
  - All rail, FB and TR modes line 04
  - MB, RB and CB modes line 16
  - TB mode line 13.
- Column z: Annual Total. This is an auto-calculated field and cannot be edited. This field displays the sum of actual VRM from the UZA and non-UZA columns. This number should be less than or equal to the total number of actual VRM reported under the UAF Program on line 08.